

THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Morning Edition including Sunday... For Six Months... For One Year...

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editor of this paper.

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and communications should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha, Neb.

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas...

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 8th day of May, A. D. 1888. N. P. FEELY, Notary Public.

By going slow in awarding contracts for new school buildings the board of education saved several thousand dollars to the city.

FOURTEEN or more inspectors of public works have been appointed. But the best inspectors after all are the eyes of taxpayers and property holders.

THE walk-away of Jim Laird in the Second district may materialize—and it may not. The thoughtful voters of the Second district are casting about for a dark horse.

OUR democratic contemporary has suddenly awakened to the horrors of the Arlington tragedy of last Friday. In lying in wait for a scoop upon the coming of the millennium this important matter seems to have been overlooked by them.

THE latest information from the Second district is to the effect that several western counties are unopposed concerning the congressional ticket. Had Mr. Harlan screwed his courage to the sticking point, he undoubtedly would have had a walk-away.

THE chances for Mr. Charles Greene do not seem to grow with these gentle April showers. The majority of the Douglas county delegation may die with its boots on for the aburn-haired statesman of the North Platte country, but then it is easy for a corpse to die.

Now that Private Joe Fifer is the Illinois candidate for governor, the democrats are looking about for available timber. Ex-Laud Commissioner Sparks is strongly spoken of as a possible candidate of the democrats. But it is more than likely that Sparks' aspirations as governor of Illinois will simply be a flash in the pan.

TWO quarreling congressmen were brought to a sense of decorum in the house by the inquiry of Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois: "Is this the senate of the United States?" The rally called out peals of laughter from congressmen who could not bear to be put on an equality with the senate in the exchange of billingsgate and abusive epithets.

A COMMENDABLE act to signalize Governor Hill's record as governor of New York was his veto of the bill proposing to repeal the Saturday half-holiday. The bill was lobbied through the assembly in spite of the earnest protests of thousands of workmen who petitioned through their various labor organizations that the half-holiday should not be abridged.

THE selection of the high school grounds by the committee of the grand army as the place for holding the exercises of Memorial day is commendable. It will allow many thousands of our citizens to participate in the observances who otherwise would not be able to take part. It was a thoughtful act for the committee to extend a general invitation to the school children to be present. Their attendance will add to the impressiveness of the ceremonies, and their hearts will be filled with patriotic feelings at the solemnity of the day.

THE mayor and council have the power to provide for the planting and protection of shade and ornamental trees in this city. No ordinance to the effect of regulating the number and uniformity of trees has been passed. Tree planting on the resident streets might be made compulsory and conducted in conformity with some definite system. Owing to the numerous changes of grade, widening and narrowing of streets, sad havoc has been done on our once beautiful shade trees that lined the streets everywhere.

THE total bond purchases for the week ending May 5, were \$6,258,950, although Saturday's bond redemption amounted to only \$88,800. For the two weeks in which the treasury has gone into the market as a purchaser, over \$10,000,000 bonds have been cancelled. It would be interesting as well as curious to learn into what channels of trade this large amount of money will be turned. Without a doubt a large share of this fund will find its way into the west, absorbed in the purchase of state and municipal securities, which are the most attractive and safe investments to-day.

Everything Running Smoothly.

It is now nearly three months since the strike was inaugurated on the Burlington road. During all this time the public has been repeatedly assured by the managers of this great railway that "everything was all right," while the continued increase of wrecks and collisions goes to show that everything is all wrong.

As THE BEE previously stated, the public was willing to give the Burlington a chance to man its engines, but it was not disposed either to exact or demand impossibilities. The people were in sympathy with the striking engineers, yet they conceded to the company the right to reject their services—at the same time demanding competent men for their places. While mangled and broken engines are being hauled to the shops in great numbers, and freight and passenger cars are splintered and strewn along the line of the B. & M., newspapers, whose favorable editorial opinions have been secured, are filled with flaming advertisements announcing that "the service is again perfect, as though nothing had happened."

THE BEE only recently called the attention of the public to the fact that the railway officials are deceiving the public through false pretenses and willful exaggerations regarding the competency of their new engineers and the general condition of their road. For thirty days after the strike there were more accidents in Iowa and Nebraska on the Burlington lines than had occurred during the twenty years of that company's existence.

The accounts published recently relative to the stupid and blundering employes of the Burlington road show that the decrease in accidents is not noticeable, while an increase is perceptible. As we have before stated, some of these accidents are not of a serious nature, resulting only in loss of rolling stock and locomotives, but others cited from time to time have been calamitous, involving loss of life and destruction of public and private property. Yet it is all of public concern.

The duties and responsibilities of the Burlington road to the public are plain. It need not be assumed that the people will always tolerate assurances that the road is safe, when to ride over it is an extra hazardous risk. If their only excuse for the multiplicity of accidents is the fact that their wretched facilities necessitate them, then the sooner they admit the fact of general incompetency, the better for all concerned.

If the Burlington company had not had ample time to perfect its service, it should acknowledge it. The people believe that its present woeful condition will remain unchanged and continue and intensify until competent and skilled men supplant the "scabs" now attempting to man their engines.

Democratic Confidence. The democratic managers are making bold professions of confidence in the party's success next November. Feeling entirely sure of the one hundred and fifty-three votes of the solid south, they claim to have no doubt of their ability to secure the other forty-eight necessary to the election of their candidates. Nor do they stop at this. In their sanguine anticipations they permit themselves to believe that there is an equal chance of the democracy carrying states which are reckoned as certainly republican—such, for example, as Michigan and Illinois. It is an open secret that Postmaster General Dickson has been for some time past sowing in his state the seed that is expected to bring forth a democratic harvest in November that will fully justify his appointment to the cabinet, and his designation as perhaps the chief lieutenant of the president in conducting the administration's work in the campaign. The nomination of Mr. Fuller for chief justice is now believed to have had reference to stimulating democratic energy and confidence in Illinois, and it seems to have had that effect. Numerous leaders are manifesting an eager anxiety to bear aloft the gubernatorial standard, as if they sensed victory in the air. There are one or two other states steadily counted sure republican, which the democratic managers are disposed to class as doubtful.

It is a part of the business of political managers not to be diffident about assuming possibilities. It may do some good, and is never likely to work any harm. But what is there to warrant democratic confidence in carrying any northern state, presuming always that the national republican convention will act wisely in the choice of its candidates? The party is not harmonious in New York, and there is excellent reason to believe that there are thousands of democrats in that state who will not vote for Mr. Cleveland. It is true that the Hill influence is no longer a matter to be feared by the president so far as the nomination is concerned, but it by no means follows that it will not be felt in the election. But if this be left entirely out of consideration there are other reasons why it is not probable that Mr. Cleveland can command the full democratic support of the Empire state. These reasons should be equally operative in New Jersey, and as to Connecticut there can be no doubt that with the right man at the head of the republicans ticket the plurality of less than thirteen hundred which Mr. Cleveland had can easily be overcome. Indiana, in view of the deplorable record made by the democrats of that state in the last two years, as well as by reason of the existing factional antagonisms there, ought to go republican in November, or at least as large a plurality as was given to Garfield in 1880. These are the states now reckoned doubtful, and forty-eight of their sixty-six electoral votes are necessary to democratic success. With the conditions so little favorable to the democracy in these states it is obviously unnecessary to discuss the chances of the party in any other northern state, and in view of this situation the ground of democratic confidence appears exceedingly inadequate and uncertain. There is indeed not much of it beyond the solid south and Mr. Cleveland's

luck, and the latter may prove to be exhausted. But as we have said, a great deal depends upon the wisdom shown by the national republican convention in the selection of its candidates. Not every one of those named as a possible candidate can carry the doubtful states necessary to republican success. Some one of them, there is every reason to believe, can. It will be the great duty of the national convention to select this one.

Mr. Fuller's Chances. The expectation that Mr. Fuller would be promptly confirmed as chief justice of the supreme court seems likely to be disappointed. Washington dispatches state that there will probably be no action taken on his nomination at the present session of the senate. It has been discovered that Mr. Fuller has a considerable political record, and that it is not free from circumstances which, to the minds of the republican members of the senate judiciary committee, render an investigation proper and desirable. The matter has therefore been referred to a sub-committee, which is allowed to take its own time to report. Doubtless Mr. Fuller will find it unnecessary to hasten the closing up of his business affairs in Illinois, preparatory to taking up his permanent residence at the national capital.

The matters to be investigated are alleged to have occurred when Mr. Fuller was a member of the Illinois legislature in 1863—the "copperhead" legislature which was dispersed by Governor Yates, and which was succeeded in the following year by a republican general assembly. It appears from the record that Mr. Fuller was a prominent advocate and supporter of his vote numerous resolutions hostile to the government and condemnatory of the policy then being pursued by the national authorities. He is charged with having announced at that time very strong state rights views, and with having said and done other things which caused him to be then regarded as a pronounced "copperhead." It is also alleged that he was mixed up with some schemes before the legislature in a way not creditable to his integrity.

All these allegations have been laid before the senate judiciary committee, and the sub-committee will investigate them. Although the legislative career of Mr. Fuller was brief, it occurred a quarter of a century ago, and it is therefore likely to take some time to get at the facts and verify such of the charges as are true. It is undoubtedly the duty of the committee having charge of the nomination to do this. No good citizen can desire that a man shall be elevated to the highest judicial position in the country whose record is not above reproach. Mr. Fuller himself must desire that the allegations shall be fully investigated, if he is a man possessed of those superior qualities that have been claimed for him. The charges of implied corruption he should certainly desire an opportunity to disprove, if he can do so, while as to his political conduct he will very likely not be unwilling to defend it, if defense be required. It would seem that this is the only matter which the senate can legitimately investigate, and it is a question how much weight should be given to the utterances of an obscure democratic member of a legislature, made in the exciting period of twenty-five years ago, and which it seems hard to ill-consequences. It is to be remembered that there were men at that period not democrats who favored a policy that would bring peace and who doubted the constitutionality of the emancipation proclamation, while as to the doctrine of state rights it has ceased to be a political bugbear. A republican supreme court has done more in behalf of that doctrine than was accomplished in all the years before its time. Nothing in the history of the supreme court in the past few years, has been more conspicuous than its assertion of state rights, and it has covered the ground so thoroughly that there would seem to be little danger of these rights being hereafter imperilled.

What is to be hoped for in this matter is that there will be no other party put in the way of the confirmation of Mr. Fuller that shall appear to have merely a partisan motive. It is proper that his political record be investigated, but not in a capricious spirit. The case is wholly different from that of Lamar, who put forth his best efforts for the destruction of the government. Of one thing we may be certain, while we must have democrats nominated to the supreme bench it will be almost impossible to find one who is politically active twenty-five years ago that did not hold views hostile to the government. It was because they held such views that they were enabled to be politically active at that time.

It requires no small amount of sopliistry to enable the mogumpets to cover up to their own satisfaction the shortcomings of Mr. Cleveland in relation to civil service reform, but they do not hesitate to freely employ it. No one of them is more thoroughly at home in this than Mr. George William Curtis, as was again shown in his last address before the civil service reform association, of which he is president. The effort to make a parallel between the experiences of Grant and Cleveland in enforcing civil service reform, in order to excuse the latter, may be ingenious, but it is not convincing. With Grant the reform was a new thing, yet it made progress, and it steadily advanced under subsequent republican presidents, operating equally everywhere that it was required to be applied. But under Cleveland, who went into office with strong protestations of devotion to the policy, the reform has deteriorated, while it has been applied, as the New York Post some time ago said, on the "loaf option" plan. Wherever the party would tolerate it the reform was allowed full way, but where it was offensive to the party, as in Maryland and Indiana, it was given very little show. Had Cleveland been required to inaugurate this reform, as Grant was, and under similar political conditions, it may be said with entire

that he would not have attempted to do so with anything like the zeal and sincerity which marked the institution of the policy by Grant, and that the effort to establish the reform would long ago have been an utter failure.

But They Lose Their Lives. Springfield, Mo., May 8.—One trouble in Mississippi is that men who draw pistols on slight occasion do not lose social caste.

His Chestnut Bell. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The attempt of Dan Voorhees to ring the chestnut bell on his own ring has not been crowned with success.

Accounted For. Annapolis Tribune. The fact that there are a great many American democrats in Montreal accounts for the news that the Canadian treasury books show a deficit of \$10,000.

A Straight Hit. Boston Advertiser. In circles friendly to Italian's nomination for president we find that a feeling exists that before the convention meets, he will, in unequivocal terms, decline the nomination. That is the general understanding in this vicinity among the best informed republicans.

A Mad Copperhead. Philadelphia Record. Senator Voorhees made a mistake, and it was a bad mistake, too—bad for his party and for himself. Abuse is not oratory and vituperation is not eloquence. The senator was displeased, and in his passion got the better of his judgment, and no doubt he is now sorry for it.

Too Much Huzzaring. Chicago Tribune. The conventional habit of applauding and hurrahing every time the name of a popular man is mentioned by a political speaker caused the republican convention at Springfield to do a most ridiculous thing. Chairman Payson, in his inaugural speech, said: "It was about fourteen months ago that we laid to rest General Logan—" and forthwith came a tornado of applause, hurrahs, huzzas, and other evidences of the boundless joy the delegates seemed to feel that the dead had been laid to rest. It was worse than ridiculous; it was almost idiotic.

Daniel Rides Behind. Washington Critic. "Daniel," remarked the president, as the fragrance of the rose was wafted in through the wide windows on the silver floods of sunlight, and the sweet May air brought the rose flush of youth to his cheeks and the glad sparkle to his eyes—"Daniel!"

"Yes, sire," responded Daniel, cheerily. "Will you order out one of my good steeds?"

"With a side-saddle, sire?" "Daniel!" exclaimed the president, riding down upon himself. "Do I look like a side-saddle fairy, Daniel?"

"Is the steed for yourself, sire?" and Daniel was all in a tremble.

"But, sire, you are unaccustomed to the exercise," expostulated Daniel. "You have not ridden for years." "Go to, Daniel. You forget that I have been riding the democratic party since 1854, and Daniel, there's not a rougher, more unruly steed that ever clattered an iron hoof upon the bosom of the tender earth than that. I want to rest a little ere the summer circuit. Go fetch the steed, Daniel, and see the master ride!"

"True, sire," said Daniel, "I had quite forgot, and when you ride the steed, may I go behind as I have been behind before?"

"Ay, Daniel, ay," and Daniel hurried forth and brought the steed.

In Memoriam. Gather up the little fragments, Of each picture-frame and chair; Of the tables, brackets, mirrors— He has climbed the golden stair.

Bring the children from the neighbors, Call the dog and chickens home; The horse and carriage, too, bring them: For our precious one is gone.

Far above, his soul has risen— To his friends this message send— These, the last, sad, words of his: "Indianapolis—still tail-end."

"Then he died." The woodbine twined, Where he rests from mortal gaze, Place a laurel wreath above his name: "Victims of the base ball craze."

After the Battle. IN THE SENATE CHAMBER. How sweetly quiet is the place, How peacefully serene; No vestige of the strife that was Upon that carpet green.

It is as if the angels slept Within that sacred room, No noise could ever roll away The stone before the tomb.

Rest, peaceful Senate Chamber, rest, And may there never come Your equilibrium.

STATE JOTTINGS. Nebraska. The Curtis Courier has begun on Volume 4. Church Howe says he still lives in Nemaha county.

J. Sterling Morton, of Arbor Lodge, has filed his lake with boats. The Ponca county saloon license at \$1,000 is under chattel mortgage.

It is claimed that the division of Custer county is purely a political move. The Ponca county at the meeting Tuesday evening held the saloon license at \$1,000. The York Times, a republican paper, does not think that Jim Laird can be re-elected.

The Stuart Press complains in regard to parties holding material from farms owned by non-residents. With fears of losing its corn palace the Sioux City Journal says the corn planting in northern Nebraska is not yet over.

The whole number of boys of school age in Wayne county is 977. The number of girls 781. Total of school age little ones, 1,758.

The bank bankers of Lincoln are endeavoring to complete arrangements for the return game of base ball with the young men of Beatrice.

The premium list for the Nebraska state fair is being distributed. It will be at Lincoln from the 7th to the 14th of September, and the idea is for a grand success.

The way of converting wild land into fertile farms in Wayne county, this year. In one local Wayne county, E. R. Chace 150 acres, a Mr. Haas 200 acres, and J. T. Bressler 160 acres.

The Plattsmouth Journal says: "The Alma wreck on the B. & M. appears to have been more serious than at first reported. Nine persons are said to be missing, and the body of one man was found in the creek a mile below, badly mangled up. The wreck is supposed to have resulted from the engineer's running at a thirty mile rate on a four mile track."

The Stromsburg Headlight reveals this interesting fact: On the homestead of Dr. L. Michael was found ten feet under ground some brass white shining a well, and with the brass was found a human bone of a larger size than of a person of our day. The brass was hard and showed signs of having been used for a knife and would mark iron or cut like a steel blade.

This sad case of fright is told by the Silver Creek Times. A little son of Mr. Hosmer was playing in the sand, to get some sand. While the boy was digging they saw a man, with a gun, approaching. The boy became frightened and started to run and his sister tried to catch him, but he ran a mile and hid in a hole. The following circular, by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, issued Friday, has been received: "We have learned that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy company has given you to understand that they have made a settlement with their old reliable engineers who quit the service on the 17th of February, on the count of low wages, that everything is running smoothly on the Burlington, and they soliciting your shipments of stock and merchandise as in the past. We are sorry to inform you that the statement of a settlement is false. We do not intend to go to work again until they sign our schedule. You who depend on the shipping over the Burlington for years know full well that it is impossible for you to get your stock to market with incompetent engineers handling the trains. The loss to you in fluctuating market, shrinkage in stock while being in transit so long would be enormous. When this stock is settled and the old engineers are at work you can depend on your runs being made with your stock and merchandise trains."

The Pacific Coast. Elko, Nev., is prospecting for a boom. Livermore, Cal., is now lighted by electricity. Baker City, Ore., is to have its own waterworks.

The state treasurer of Nevada has on hand \$45,245.45 in coin. Los Angeles is infested with pickpockets, who do a thriving business.

A new army is in course of building at Seattle, Wash., which will cost \$18,000. The prohibitionists of Washington Territory will hold a convention early in May. The steamer Ancon brought 10,000 seal-skins from Alaska on her last trip to Seattle.

There is said to be a great scarcity of deep-water sailors both at British Columbia and South ports. Last Saturday was the busiest day for the coast of Oregon, that has occurred for five years.

Work was begun last Friday on the new smelting works at San Diego. The capital stock is \$20,000. The platform of the republicans of Utah protests against the admission of the territory as a state.

There is a fight at Santa Ana, Cal., between rival companies for a franchise for a street railway. The rain of Thursday was general throughout the northern and central California, and the grain-growers rejoice.

The Spokane Falls have subscribed \$17,000 for stock in the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railway. The trial of Jesse Graham, at Santa Cruz, Cal., for a murder committed thirty-eight years ago, has been set for June 11.

The Oregon Statesman says: Hon. F. X. Matthieu, of Butteville, on May 1 next, will have been in this country fifty years. Charles Cox shot James Ralph at Norwalk, La., on Wednesday morning, and the wound will probably prove fatal.

A number of claims on the mud flats in the harbor of Seattle, Wash., have been started, and a test is about to be made in transplanting oysters.

There is great excitement in Newhall over a big strike made by the Pacific Coast Oil company in the oil fields of the Rock Canyon. Reports say that the hole is a spouter.

The contract for grading the first six miles of the Seattle & Lake Shore railway, from Spokane Falls, westward to the Big Bend, has been awarded to Burns & Chapman of that place.

The Fresno Milling company has secured the contract for supplying the government with flour for the department of Arizona, New Mexico and southern California. This is the fourth time it has secured the contract.

LABOR MEN IN POLITICS. They Will Hold a Meeting to "Seal" Charley Greene. Charley Greene worked two days and nights to secure a delegation to the Ashland convention that will hold all the time for his own organization of delegates to the republican convention at Chicago. He thinks he selected stalwarts and men that will stand firm for him to the end. A rumor reached him yesterday that his forty-eight votes of the solid south are all in vain and that a great organized labor element of the city is going to meet to start a movement to defeat him in the convention.

The platform is headed by William Morrow, chairman of the Plasterers' union. It is a grand combine that is surrounding Mr. Morrow's bid to de throne the great "scab" road attorney.

Mr. Morrow could not be found yesterday so that the real object of to-morrow's meeting could not be learned. One man stated that the workmen did not want a man in the Chicago convention who would work for or receive money from the union, and will employ scab engineers, and that the object of to-morrow night's meeting is to defeat Greene on that ground. The men who are in the line of the movement do not know how they will accomplish the task but they will send a delegation to the convention for the purpose just the same. The meeting will be held in Exposition hall.

The members of the Bricklayers' union have not been consulted on the meeting nor asked to join it. They have a clause in their by-laws that forbids them from entering any political contest as a body. Some of the men will take a hand in the game as private individuals.

Vice President Parker of the bricklayers said he did not know anything about the proposition except what he had seen in the papers, and he was very sure that it did not concern him he would pay no attention to it.

Recording Secretary Shrum of the same order said he didn't think any of the labor organizations had any right to go into politics in this way, and he was not in favor of them taking outside their own field of usefulness to enter into this controversy.

The same feeling existed generally among the men who had heard of the proposed meeting. A number of men of the other organizations were seen and they were all in ignorance of the great purpose of the meeting. They all said they have no time or use for Charley Greene and if they had their say in the matter he would not go to the Chicago convention.

Greene and the Grangers. A prominent member of the county delegates to the recent republican convention at which Charley Greene's delegates were selected, said to a Bee reporter yesterday: "I have always been a friend of Charley Greene and every farmer was sold for him until now. He treated us mean until this last meeting. When our delegations were coming in he met us all the way to the depot and said to each one that he wanted him to support him and in return he would have him on the delegate list to Ashland. The list comes out and Charley Greene is not on it. He has completely ignored us and filled his entire delegation with city men. We like a little show, even although it is Charley Greene."

Win H. Gordon, of San Francisco, supreme master workman of the A. O. U. W., was made a tour of the eastern cities early in May.

Knocked Out in Saunders. Charley Greene Falls to Connect at the County Convention. CHEYENNE COUNTY FOR DORSEY. Hon. C. H. Van Wyck Heads the Otago Delegation to the State Convention—Third District Political Preparations.

Greene is Sat Down Upon. WARNO, Neb., May 8.—(Special Telegram to the Bee.)—The republicans of Saunders county held their county convention this afternoon and elected delegates to the state and district conventions.

The following are the delegates to the district convention at Ashland: B. R. Weber, R. J. Kailshack, Henry Johnson, H. O. Beatty, W. E. Dech, Peters Anderson, John Scott, W. J. Harman, Peter Wolf, P. J. Hall, H. H. Shedd, and E. E. Good.

The delegates to the state convention are as follows: B. I. Kirkham, A. Laverty, M. G. Golligors, H. H. Knapp, J. M. Heddy, Charles Perky, John Steen, R. K. Johnson, J. L. Adams, H. H. Brainard and S. P. Deady.

The delegates to the district convention will support Hon. F. A. Scoville of Valparaiso as one of the delegates to the national convention. The Charley Greene crowd were knocked out. The delegates to the state convention are unopposed.

Cheyenne County for Dorsey. SIOUX, Neb., May 8.—(Special Telegram to the Bee.)—The Cheyenne county republican convention convened here to-day. The following gentlemen were elected delegates to the state and congressional conventions: State—Eddy O. Lee, N. H. Tobin, B. A. Jones, E. A. Wood, Andy Burgh, Charles Trout, W. P. Mills, Fred Suddiman, George H. Laing, George Meyer, Heben Luce.

Congressional—Judd C. Bush, Julius Neumann, Judge Robert Shaw, L. B. Cary, F. P. Morgan, George McBride, John Coffey, Henry St. Rayner, Adam Ickes, Frank Smith, August Thompson.

Resolved, that George E. Dorsey was carried unanimously. The delegation was instructed to support George W. Heist for delegate to the national convention. "Much harmony prevailed."

Otago Braves. SIOUX, Neb., May 8.—(Special Telegram to the Bee.)—The republican county convention, which met here to-day, elected the following delegates to the state and district conventions: State—Hon. C. H. Van Wyck, Paul Schmalz, J. C. Watson, A. H. Jansen, O. M. Young, C. Marshall, E. Durman, C. W. Seymour, W. Schafer, Frank Hanson, Dr. Lotta, J. C. Royd, District—J. O. Moore, W. P. Mills, Fred Suddiman, H. Harting, L. Dunn, George Donaldson, E. Overton, A. Wait, H. P. Farnsworth, E. Kolber, J. Farley, P. Van Antwerp. The delegates to the district convention were instructed to support Hon. Frank Ransom as delegate to the Chicago convention.

Third District Preparations. NORFOLK, Neb., May 8.—(Special to THE BEE.)—Preparations are in progress for the congressional convention to be held here. Committees were appointed last evening on permanent reception, music, decoration, finance, etc. The members of the committee are: J. S. McClary, C. F. Eiseley, P. Schwenk, D. A. Holmes and N. A. Rainbolt.

About Half-and-Half. BROOKS, Neb., May 8.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—The county convention was held to-day. Darnal and Dorsey are both here. The delegation is about equally divided between them.

MUGWUMP CURTIS. He Talks About Cleveland and Civil Service Reform. NEW YORK, May 8.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—In his remarks at the annual meeting of the Civil Service Reform association last night, George William Curtis said: "There is one thing to be borne in mind in ascertaining the comparative position of President Cleveland toward civil-service reform, and that is a contrast of men. Grant and Mr. Cleveland showed this distinction—Grant is a man who planned to retire from civil-service reform, if he chose to abandon it, while Mr. Cleveland has made no mention of such a possibility. General Grant, in 1871, declared that unless congress interfered, the rules he had made regarding civil service would remain in force. At the opening of congress in 1874 only three years later, he said, in pursuance of this policy, that if congress should refuse to make appropriations he would take it as an indication that congress did not approve of civil service rules and he would abandon them. Congress did refuse to make appropriations and General Grant abandoned his civil service reform policy. Mr. Cleveland has laid no obvious line of retreat. Both of these presidents are held to the same policy by the republican publican convention at Chicago. Both of them failed to estimate the magnitude to be brought upon them. Both may have honestly believed in principles of civil service reform, but Grant's career shows that he put in practice, and yet both failed to receive the support of their parties."

Granite State Republicans. CONCORD, N. H., May 9.—The republican state convention to elect delegates to the national convention met to-day. Henry E. Burnham, of Manchester, was chosen president.

He made a speech in which he condemned the pension votes of the president; the failure of the American government to protect its citizens in foreign countries and its native fishermen, and the action of the democratic members of congress on the direct tax bill. The speaker denounced Cleveland's letter on the tariff.

The platform denounces the administration for its tariff policy; its pension policy; its failure to protect the interests of the civil service reform. The platform is particularly severe upon the wool cause in Mills' tariff bill, and denounces the democratic party for identifying itself with the interests of liquor dealers.

The following delegates were elected and the chairman adjourned: Pierson Cheney, Jacob H. Gallinger, Hiram A. Tuttle and Alfred T. Batchelder.

Delaware Democracy. WILMINGTON, Del., May 9.—The democratic convention assembled at Dover to-day and selected the following delegates to the national convention: L. C. Vandegriff, E. B. Cochran, L. A. C. Hardcastle, C. J. Harrington, W. F. Coates and W. H. Stevens. The platform renews the pledges of the democrats of Delaware to the principles of the party; endorses the administration and the course of Howard as secretary of state; endorses President Cleveland's views on tariff and his opposition to monopolistic trusts; favors his renomination and closes with a resolution in favor of the passage of the Mills tariff bill.

Michigan District Delegates. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 8.—District delegates to the republican national convention were chosen by five districts here to-day as follows: Fifth—A. B. Watson, Cyril P. Brown. Sixth—William McParson, William B. McCarty. Seventh—Edgar Weeks, Harrison Gee. Ninth—E. O. Shaw, George W. Crawford. Eleventh—S. M. Stevenson, Perry Hannan.

For Alger. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 8.—The republican state convention to elect delegates to the national convention was called to order shortly after noon to-day. After the appointment of committees a recess was taken until 2:30 o'clock.

When the convention reassembled the temporary officers were made permanent. Governor Luce was called for and spoke briefly. A resolution affirming the principles of protection of

the republican party and endorsing Russell A. Alger for president, was unanimously adopted. Following the delegates-at-large to the Chicago convention: Robert E. Frazer, J. K. Hoin, W. G. Atwood, colored, N. F. B. Dunstan.

Rowell Renominated. CHICAGO, May 8.—Captain J. H. Rowell, of Bloomington, was renominated for congress by acclamation in the Fourteenth Illinois district republican convention at Decatur to-day. H. F. Funk, of McLean, and James Milliken, of Macon, were elected delegates to the national convention. They are unopposed, but lean to Gresham.

For Gresham. CHICAGO, May 8.—At Newtton, Ill., the republican Sixteenth district chose as delegates to the national convention, Thomas W. Scott, of Wayne, and R. S. Gordon, of Wash county. They were instructed for Gresham.

Congressman Peters Renominated. EMPORIA, Kan., May 8.—Congressman Peters was unanimously renominated by the republicans of the Fourth district this afternoon. W. W. Scott and A. V. Sheldon were nominated as delegates to Chicago.

Arizona Democratic Delegates. PHOENIX, Ariz., May 8.—The territorial democratic convention elected John C. Herndon and George G. Berry delegates to St. Louis.

To the Editor of THE BEE: As I am the state secretary for Nebraska, of the Irish National league of America, I desire to place on record my earnest protest against the attitude assumed towards the recent papal decree on the subject of the "Plan of campaign" by some prominent Irishmen and Irish-Americans.

I protest against the expression, "We will not take our politics from Rome." These words are foolish. They express a disloyal spirit towards the pope. They are a dishonor to Ireland.

The words are foolish because the vatican decree of 1870, clearly defines the teaching authority of the pope. He is infallible only when teaching, ex-cathedra, the universal church, in faith and morals.

This decree does not call for assent in political matters therefore it is foolish for any politician to will not take our politics from Rome.

The words are an expression of a disloyal spirit because we cannot, even if we would, overlook the fact that the decree comes from the vicar of God. What the pope needs to put on the yoke of a public renunciation of what is required by the command of God "Thou shalt not steal." The decree manifestly has reference to a hypothetical case, is an answer to an abstract proposition, put by the British government. It does not apply to the district case in point.

The natural law remains. As Cardinal Manning has pointed out, in a recent paper, the natural law is divine and supreme and before it the positive command of God gives way.

A well learned American writer has placed on record, "that all men have the natural right to defend their lives and the goods necessary for living, against an unjust aggressor, even by taking the life of the unjust aggressor, if that is the only means and the only means of saving them."